

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Sold by the
pigs, old and
fit only to be re-manufactured.

Sold bell metal
Copper in pigs or bars, copper
coper ore
Copper when old and fit
only to be re-manufactured.
rich

Diamonds, canes, mosaics,
pearl, glass, rubies, and
other stones, and
imitation thereof when not
recrystallized.

Emery in lump or pulverized,
felt, adhesive for sheathing
and other uses.

Gums of all sorts, not otherwise provided for.

Manufactures of iron, steel,

Junk, old
Paris or sulphate
of lime, ground
Raw hides of all kinds, un-
dressed.

Sheathing copper—but no
copper to be considered as
sheathing unless it is at least
48 inches long and 14 inches
wide, and weighing from
11 to 24 ounces.

Sheathing or yellow metal,
not wholly or in part of
iron.

Sheathing or yellow metal
nails expressly for sheath-
ing purposes.

Sheathing paper
Shingles blue
Type, old and fit only to be
re-manufactured.

ed, Indago, India Rubber, Zinc, spelter, or tontegone, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured.

(SPECIFIC DUTIES.)

Ice, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Salt, ground, brown, or rock, one cent per bushel.

(EXEMPT FROM DUTY.)

Books, maps, charts, mathematical and astronomical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles of science, or of the liberal arts, whether imported for the use of the Confederate States.

Books, pamphlets, periodicals, and tracts, published in any country, and all philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, and astronomical instruments, imported for the use of the Confederate States.

The articles provided that no duties shall be levied on any goods, wares, or merchandise, deemed a model which can be fitted for use in the Confederate States.

Personal and household effects not merchandise, of citizens of the Confederate States dying abroad.

Specimens of natural history, minerals, and of the fine arts, provided the same be imported for the use of the Confederate States.

[illegible]

Cotton
 When imported for
 seed for agricultural
 States
 Garden seeds, and all other
 seeds for agricultural and
 horticultural purposes
 Goods, wares and merchandise
 of all kinds, not the produce
 or manufacture of the Con-
 federate States, or of a
 foreign country, and
 brought back to the Con-
 federate States in any
 condition as when exported
 upon which no drawback
 is allowed, shall be subject
 that all regulations to as-
 certain the identity thereof,
 and to establish the same
 laws, or which may be
 Bacon, pork, hams, lard, and
 wheat, flour, and bran or
 meal, and all other articles
 of any kind, not the produce
 of any other State or of any
 other foreign Indian or
 meat, barley, rye, oats, and
 of all kinds, not there-
 wares provided for: also
 of all kinds, not the pro-
 ductions, including those of
 the orchard and garden.
 of any kind, not the pro-
 duction of any other State,
 otherwise provided for
 shall be subject to all the
 materials of which it is
 made
 in pipes or bars, in
 shot or balls, for cannon,
 muskets, rifles, or pistols
 of any kind, not the mater-
 ials of which it is com-
 posed.

[illegible]

Article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article, and the same duties shall be paid on such non-enumerated article, as if the same were enumerated; and that, in all cases, the said small articles manufactured from two or more enumerated articles, shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts are assessed; and *pro-
vided further*, that on all articles which are not enumerated at the said rates, the same shall be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged. And to be further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, which may be in the public stores as unclaimed, or in warehouse under warehousing bonds, on the expiration of the said term, shall be liable to be sold for consumption, to such duty as if the same had been imported, and to be sold, on the said day.

Sec. 4. And to be further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported on or after the first day of January, 1846, into the United States, by the collector of the Customs at the port of importation and entry, the

to his inability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be liable to the same duties and taxes as if he were the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after the date of such decision, state in writing the reasons for his dissenting from such decision, setting forth in detail and specifically his grounds of objection thereto, and shall thereupon cause a copy of such dissent to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the same to be referred to the Board of Customs and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exemption therefrom accordingly, any Act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such dissent shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on such goods, wares and merchandise, and no refund shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

Sec. 2. If it is found that any person has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, or has been introduced into the United States in violation of the duty or value given in the invoice submitted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1909, the duties and taxes on such goods, wares and merchandise shall be paid by the person so introduced, and the person so introduced shall be liable to the same duties and taxes as if he were the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after the date of such decision, state in writing the reasons for his dissenting from such decision, setting forth in detail and specifically his grounds of objection thereto, and shall thereupon cause a copy of such dissent to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the same to be referred to the Board of Customs and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exemption therefrom accordingly, any Act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such dissent shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on such goods, wares and merchandise, and no refund shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

shall be the same to the true market value of such imports in the foreign markets, the country whence the goods in question shall have been made, and to add thereto all costs and charges, without an existing law, would form part of the value of such goods, and the duty thereon shall be the duty which the duty should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose District the same may be imported, to estimate and ascertain the value of such goods to be appraised, estimated and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and to add thereto the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum, or more, the value so declared on entry, then in addition to the duty thereon, he shall collect and pay to the collector of the port collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided, nevertheless, that* the value of such goods shall not be assessed at more than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it shall be the duty of the collector that so much of all Acts or parts of Acts, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
Approved May 21st, 1861. President of the Congress.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Small-Pox

The Enquirer says: Upon every soldier in Virginia the great importance of resorting in time to the preventive remedy of small-pox, one of the scourges of armies in all countries. The disease is said to prevail to some extent in the United States army, and its appearance among our troops is a source of no small surprise to us. We do not suppose that there is now a case in the whole Confederate army, but without due precaution, we cannot expect to be exempt from the loathsome disease for any considerable time. Every man who has not the disease is liable to contract it, and it is therefore to be avoided himself of the sure preventive, an ounce of which is worth a pound of cure.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MR. YANCEY IN LONDON.—The *Montgomery Advertiser* says: In a private letter written from London to his friends in this city, Hon. Wm. L. Yancey says that in a strenuous contest going on between Extremist Hall Abolitionists and the more moderate members of the same party, he is on the latter against the South as the Massachusetts anti-slavery fanatics. The minority party, however, are favorable to the Southern Confederacy, but being in a small majority have to proceed cautiously to obtain the support of the majority. Mr. Yancey does not doubt the success of his mission.

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